



PROFITEERS GET THEIR 'FREEDOM'

Model Labor Statutes in Saskatchewan

"Humanity First" is Slogan
Hon. C. C. Williams Tells
Calgary Audience

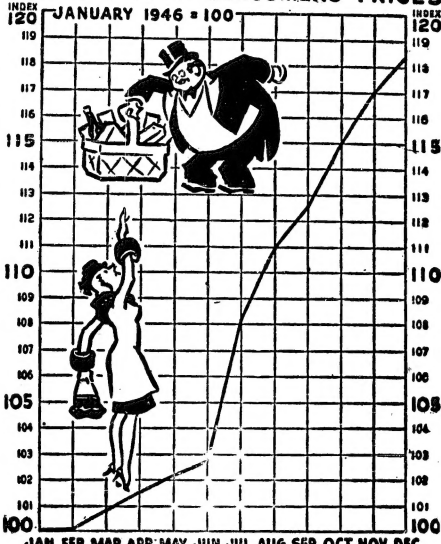
CALGARY.—"Humanity first" is the slogan in the labor department as well as in all other departments of Saskatchewan's C.C.F. government, Hon. C. C. Williams, minister of labor, said in an address to the Calgary Sunday Forum on January 19.

Applying this slogan, the labor department is doing its best to see that each employee in the province gets at least a reasonable living wage and reasonable working conditions, regardless of what he does, said Mr. Williams. The minister spent considerable time discussing the Workmen's Compensation Act in his province. He termed it the most advanced in North America.

When the C.C.F. government assumed office, injured workers were compensated at the rate of 66 2/3 per cent of their regular wage, with the regular wage never exceeding \$2,000 a year for compensation calculation purposes. These figures were as high as or higher than the average, but they

(Continued on page 8)

RECORD RISE IN CONSUMERS' PRICES



JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
Up, up, up, go consumer prices, says this chart based on figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. With Canadian price controls now lifted at the behest of profiteering big business and Tory-Social Credit politicians, the housewives of Canada have had their allowances cut by run-away prices too.

Price Increases Have Slashed Real Incomes Of Canadian People

Big Business and Tory-S.C. Politicians Have Won Fight for Profit-Mongers to Make Killing, People with Fixed Income Hardest Hit by Soaring Living Costs

Canadians have had their incomes drastically reduced in the past week, and the end is not yet.

For a year or more Canadian big business has carried on one of the most intensive campaigns in history for the removal of price controls.

Tory political mouthpieces of the profit-seeking monopolies, particularly the Progressive Conservative party and its Social Credit ally, have echoed the clamor for "freedom

to soak the Canadian people.

SEES AGREEMENT WITH SEVEN OF THE PROVINCES

EXTRA SLICE REVENUE

By Doris French

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Negotiating cabinet ministers from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick have left Ottawa amid an air of general rejoicing, and while Finance Minister Abbott's statement on the results of the

latest Dominion-Provincial taxation talks is still awaited Parliament Hill is well aware that the "little provinces" got an extra slice of revenue and "the door is now wide open for several more agreements to be rapidly pushed

to conclusion.

Clarence Fines, Saskatchewan's provincial treasurer, told the press before he left Ottawa that he fully expected to see agreements



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Everything Sacrificed
That is the natural trend of predatory big business. Everything must be sacrificed to bigger profits, to making a killing while

(Continued on page 8)

New Zealand Has Lowest Jobless Rate in World

Wellington, N. Z.—Latest figures (November, 1946), give New Zealand the lowest unemployment rate in the world, the position being 520,000 male workers in employment and only 146 out of work; a percentage of 0.03. Only 9 females were known to be looking for work on the same date. All fit servicemen and women have been absorbed into industry or are in training schools, particularly Housing trades.



PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

Britain's largest industry is farming. It employs a million people, two-thirds of whom are wage-earners. Small as Great Britain is, compared with the Canadian West, land-waste has been notorious. British people only came to realize under the stress of war how serious was the lack of proper utilization of land in their rich little island. Agricultural production rose by leaps and bounds in the war years. A writer in the current issue of the British Digest describes the change: "In the good old days the Leicestershire farmer, with perhaps 500 acres of pasture and two herdsman, lived an extremely pleasant and unworldly life. In summer he walked or rode round his farm once a day to look over his cattle, and in winter, after the cattle had been turned into beef, he hunted the fox or shot pheasants. But the war brought a sad change. The pasture had to be made to grow wheat and potatoes, the chugging of tractors disturbed the peace of the countryside and the farmer had to take off his coat during the day."

It is not the intention of the British government to permit England's land to become again the play-place of the well-to-do. That is largely the explanation of the new government farm planning legislation. Papers like the Edmonton Journal are calling it "socialization" and warning the Canadian farmer. Well, the Canadian farmer is not as dumb as the daily papers take him to be. He

(Continued on page 8)

National Union of Farmers Welcome New British Bill

RADIO TALKS ARE GETTING SUPPORT

Increased interest in the C.C.F. radio broadcasts is evidenced this week by a splendid list of contributions from various parts of the province. The broadcasts are carried on CJOC, Lethbridge, Tuesday at 10:30 p.m.; CFAC, Calgary, Saturday at 6:15 p.m. and CJCA, Edmonton, Saturday at 10:15 p.m. They are being widely heard and the C.C.F. provincial office is receiving increased evidence of their popularity. A continuous stream of contributions is required to maintain the series which is costing approximately \$50.00 per week.

Following were this week's contributions:

Valleyview Local C.C.F. Club, 10.00; F. Reinholt, 1.00; R. Simpson, 5.00; H. Cassebeer, 1.00; Bert Rear, 1.00; T. D. Ferguson, 2.00; F. Thyro, 2.00; Cherhill C.C.F. Club, 5.00; Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Wolcott, 5.00; O. Steffen, 1.00; J. B. Gulbrina, 1.00; T. C. Sanders, 1.00; W. Sanders, 1.00; G. V. Newell, 1.00; S. Carlson, 1.00; Modiste Creek C.C.F. Club, 12.00; J. A. Jacobson, 1.00. Collected by Socialist:

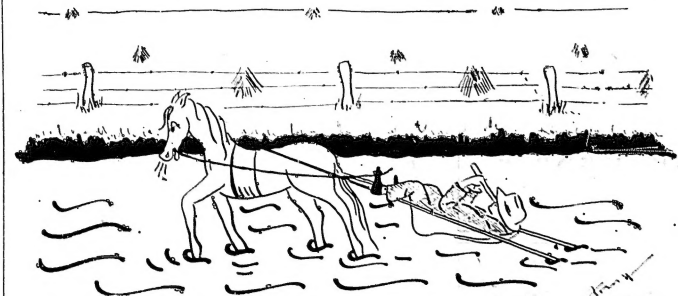
P. Wm. Kobitzsch, 1.00; Nels Kobitzsch, 1.00; Henry Kobitzsch, 1.00; B. G. Kobitzsch, 1.00; Frank Kobitzsch, 1.00; Walter Kobitzsch, 1.00; G. C. D., 1.00; O. A. Cron, 1.00; O. Larsen, 1.00; S. Larsen, 1.00; R. C. D., 1.00; P. W., 2.00; W. M., 1.00; R. Fisher, 1.00.

Fuss Raised by Canadian Dailies Strangely at Odds With Attitude of Farmers

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Much to do in Canada's dailies about Britain's new agricultural bill—with provision to dispossess farmers guilty of inefficiency—is strangely at odds with the attitude of the British farmers themselves who, through their National Farmers' Union, have welcomed the bill as "a necessary effort to establish a permanent, statutory basis for a sound policy not merely for the benefit of those in the industry but also in the interests of the nation as a whole."

(Continued on page 8)

C.C.F. RADIO TALKS
Edmonton, CJCA, 10:15 p.m. Saturday.
Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m. Tuesday.
Lethbridge, CJOC, 10:30 p.m. Tuesday.
Invite your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks each week.



When the Brooks Bulletin heard that Mr. Falloy had been on a tour of inspection of Alberta roads recently, they had their cartoonist draw their impression of the manner in which he must have inspected No. 1 Trans-Canada Highway. Above is shown artist Leola Erga's notion of this trip.

Municipal Taxpayers Take the Rap

BY ELMER E. ROPER, M.L.A.
in a CBC Broadcast January 21

I WANT to talk to you about some provincial issues that are right down where you live. You've heard much in recent months about Dominion-Provincial relations. You are going to hear just as much in the next few months about Provincial-Municipal relations, right inside our own province.

We sometimes think of our various institutions as something apart from ourselves. The municipality? Oh, that's the city council or the town council or the municipal council. But of course it is nothing of the kind. The municipality is us, you and me. The municipal taxpayer is the municipality. And when we talk about how the municipality is treated by the provincial government, we are talking about how you and I as individual municipal taxpayers are being treated.

And we're not treated well in this province. In fact the municipal taxpayer in Alberta has more squeezed out of him by, and gets less from, our provincial government than the municipal taxpayer in any other province in Canada.

For example—the Alberta municipal taxpayer is made to pay ten per cent of the cost of old age

pensions. With the exception of Manitoba, no other province charges any part of the cost of old age pensions to the municipal taxpayer.

In Alberta the municipal taxpayer pays twenty-five per cent of the cost of mothers' allowances. This is the only province in Canada where the municipal taxpayer is called upon to pay any part of the cost of mothers' allowances.

Pay Half a Million More

In those two items alone half a million dollars is chiseled out of the Alberta municipal taxpayer, out of your pocket and mine, which municipal taxpayers in other provinces do not pay.

But that's not all, or even half, the story. Every municipality in Alberta is called upon to pay for some indigent relief. Our municipal taxpayer pays the whole shot. In Saskatchewan and Ontario the provincial government pays fifty per cent of the cost of indigent relief. In British Columbia the province pays eighty per cent. Here is an example of how it works out: In Saskatchewan last year the total cost of municipal relief was \$480,000. Of this the province paid \$240,000. In Alberta the province paid nothing. The municipal taxpayer paid it all.

So it goes all along the line.

The present Alberta government is squeezing the municipal taxpayer more severely than any other provincial government is doing. And probably the most aggravating grab of all is the Social Service Tax. It is collected by your municipal council. But don't blame the council. Every cent of it goes to the provincial government.

The Social Service Tax was imposed first under the name of the supplementary revenue tax. The present government in 1936 changed the name of the tax, and also boosted the rate from two mills to three. It squeezes \$1,200,000 out of you through this tax.

It is the highest tax of its kind in any province. Saskatchewan has a similar tax called the public service tax, but the rate is two mills against Alberta's three mills. In most provinces there is no such tax at all. In Ontario, it is the province which pays the municipalities a subsidy.

Getting Much Less

But the chances are that you and I as municipal taxpayers wouldn't feel so badly about being harder hit in taxation by the provincial government than are the municipal taxpayers in other provinces if we were getting more back in the way of social services. But we're not getting more back. We're getting much less.

Less for Education

Take education. This government has done a lot to make education costs higher. But it pays a smaller percentage of the cost of education than any other province in Canada. British Columbia and Ontario provincial governments pay fifty-five and fifty per cent of education costs. Alberta pays twenty-one per cent. Our municipalities don't get as much back in road grants as they do in other provinces, either.

Big Jump In Taxes

What's the result of this double-squeeze on Alberta's municipal taxpayer? The answer is in your tax bills. Go to the drawer where you have them filed away and take a look. Or maybe you don't need to do that. You remember.

Last week a municipal taxpayer from near Athabasca who heard me talk about this situation on the radio, sent me in his bills for 1936, 1940 and 1945. He has three-quarters sections, one of which is N.E. ¼ of Sec. 8, T.p. 65, R. 23, W. 4. In 1936 his tax bill was \$40.26. In 1940 it had jumped to \$90.00. In 1945 it was \$101.25.

I have some other bills in front of me. We'll be speaking to them in the bills of the provincial president of the C.C.F., Mr. J. E. Cook.

Wages Must Go Up, Profits Down

Lorne Ingle Comments on Nathan Report

LABOR and capital in the U.S. are on the verge of a wage struggle that will have major repercussions in Canada, however it is settled. Precipitating the fight is the new famous Nathan report on wage-profit relationships in American industry. Nathan's report has received so much distorted criticism in American business circles (and hence in newspaper reports in the U.S. and Canada) that it might be well to recall his major findings.

Robert Nathan, a former presidential economic advisor, was employed by the CIO to make a survey of the current wage, profit and cost-of-living picture in the U.S. so that general wage demands might be on a realistic economic basis.

Nathan found that the total manufacturing payroll in the U.S. is approximately \$24,500,000,000. The net profits of industry during the period 1936-39 were 6.9 per cent on the net worth of the corporation—a fair enough return on capital from any point of view. Nathan calculated that American manufacturing industries could maintain this almost 7 per cent rate of profit and add \$1 billion to its wage bill without increasing prices, or volume of productivity. That is a wage increase of 21 per cent. The wages

is, of course, that industry would have to reduce its profits to the 7 per cent level of the 1936-39 period and this, industry is not very anxious to do.

Should Up Wages 23%

Profits in non-manufacturing industries bear a higher ratio to the 1936-39 period and hence Nathan calculates that industry as a whole can grant raises in wages of about 25 per cent without price increases.

As Nathan sees it a major depression can be headed off only in one of two ways: either private industry will have to reduce its prices which is highly improbable or wages must be substantially increased without price increases. Nathan found that an increase of approximately 23% is required to bring real wages back to the January 1945 level. Such wage increases, he says, are the only way purchasing power can be maintained and a recession avoided.

Incidentally, Nathan cited OPA figures to show that price increases made by 15 major industries before June 30, 1945, were 3.9 times as large as were necessary to offset wage boosts. So much for the claim of big business that it is wage boosts that have driven prices up.

American manufacturers netted 1946 profits 45 per cent above the best war year, nearly twice as great as 1929, and 3½ times the 1936-39 average.

SEEING U.N. IN ACTION



Thousands of visitors attend United Nations meetings at Lake Success, N. Y. each month. Here a group of school children talks to Mrs. Vijakaya Lakshmi Pandit, chairman of the Indian Delegation.

His land is E. ½ sec. Tp. 48, R. 26, W. 4. His tax bill was \$147.84 in 1943. It is \$221.76 in 1946. How do these increases compare with those on your land?

Double-Squeeze

Now I suppose it is natural for the municipal taxpayer to blame his municipal council when the taxes go up, and up, and up. And that's probably what most municipal taxpayers were doing. Well, the municipal councillors don't like it very well. They've begun to rebel against taking the rap for higher taxes. At the convention of the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities in Calgary in November they pointed their fingers at the provincial government as the real culprit. They called public attention to the double-squeeze against the municipalities by the senior government. They decided to let the taxpayers themselves know more about it. Now that's what the C.C.F. members of the legislature have been doing in the house. And we'll do it again this year.

We will reiterate our demand for the abolition of the social service tax; for the payment by the province of the whole cost of old age pensions and mothers' allowances. We will continue our fight for larger grants for education, and for municipal roads.

Resolution In Legislature

But we won't stop there. The whole question of provincial-municipal relations is due for a complete overhauling. We will propose a resolution in the coming session asking for the appointment of a commission, representative of the municipalities and the government with an independent chairman, to make a thorough investigation of the question of financial arrangements between the province and the municipalities. This is an essential preliminary to obtaining justice for the municipal taxpayer.

In the meantime, there's something you can do about it. Get after your own M.L.A. Demand that he fight for the abolition of the social service tax at the coming session. Demand that the municipal taxpayer be relieved of the cost of old age pensions and mothers' allowances.

ances. These are not charged to municipal taxpayers in other provinces; why should they be charged to you? Get busy about it now. Write to your local papers. Bring it up in local meetings.

In just a month the Alberta legislature will meet. If the municipal taxpayers put some pressure on the government and on the members of the legislature between now and then, you may see something accomplished.

Unhealthy Condition

It very definitely is time for a change in provincial-municipal relations. Right now the senior partner in the provincial-municipal partnership is grabbing everything he can get his hands on, is passing more and more of the expense of government on to the municipal taxpayer, and boasting about a big surplus in the public accounts. That is an extremely unhealthy and unjust condition and it is not surprising that the municipal taxpayers are rebelling against it.

Now if I have seemed to devote a large part of this talk to this question of provincial-municipal relations it is because we think it is one of the outstanding issues in provincial affairs. Financial arrangements between the senior and junior governments which have brought increases in municipal taxes of from fifty to one hundred per cent, are due for an early and radical adjustment.

REMEMBER The C.C.F. Sustaining Membership Drive—\$10 or more—gets under way Jan. 15.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF Elizabeth Travis, late of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of the above named Elizabeth Travis, who died on the 24th day of October, 1946, are required to file with the Public Administrator, Provincial Building, Edmonton, Alberta, by the 24th day of February, 1947, a full statement of the nature of their claims and of any securities held by them; and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED this 15th day of January, A.D. 1947.

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RECORD OF GREAT PROGRESS

WHATEVER ONE'S views of the British Labor Government's foreign policy may be—and controversy on this continues both inside and outside the British Labor Movement—there can be no doubt about the vigor with which that government is tackling domestic policy.

The present session of the British Parliament is only about one month old. Yet the Government has already introduced four basic major pieces of legislation: the nationalization of inland transport; the nationalization of electricity and power; legislation governing the agriculture industry in all its aspects; and the Town and Country Planning Bill.

The two new nationalization bills continue to implement the Labor Party's election pledges in this field. When they become law, the Labor Government will have socialized the Bank of England, Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, Coal, Transport and Electricity. This leaves only one major field specifically named in the Labor Party platform—that of iron and steel—still to be tackled. By any standard this is a remarkable achievement in the fulfillment of election pledges.

The Agricultural Bill aims to achieve "stability and efficiency." It provides for guaranteed prices to the farmer, an assured market and the development of rural housing, electricity, water supply and so on. In return, the Bill requires that the land be efficiently worked and places that obligation squarely on the farmer.

Naturally, wide controls over the industry are essential if these aims are to be achieved. The controls are to be exercised through democratic agricultural committees, representative of the government, the farmers, and agricultural workers. The significant fact is that the Bill has received the support of both the National Farmers' Union and the National Union of Agricultural Workers.

The Town and Country Planning Bill provides for widespread authority to plan new and old communities, eliminates speculation in land values and imposes a tax on unearned increases in such values.

Thus the New Britain begins to take more and more definite shape. The domestic record of the British Labor Government, like that of our Saskatchewan C.C.F., is exciting proof that the socialist program is practical and that socialist governments mean business. Moreover, it is also exciting proof that socialism can be built democratically and that democracy is enriched by socialism.

VICIOUS EDITORIALIZING

MOST DAILY newspapers in Canada carry on a continuous campaign of opposition to the C.C.F., some according to the rules of a clean fight, some viciously and unscrupulously. An example of the latter was the editorial in the Calgary Alberta following the meeting of the Calgary C.C.F. last week.

The *Albertan's* news story was all that could be desired in the way of factual reporting. That was also true of the *Herald's* report. But the *Albertan's* editorial comment not only had no basis in its own news story, but could have had no basis anywhere except in the mind of some individual who wanted to use the item as an excuse to make a false and vicious charge against the C.C.F.

The Calgary meeting was called to receive a report by the Provincial Board of the C.C.F. on the reorganization of the Calgary C.C.F. which the Calgary executive had requested the Board to make. The meeting was given the democratic right, to which it was entitled, to accept or reject the proposal. It rejected it. There was some dispute about whether or not the meeting should go on to elect officers. The provincial president, who was conducting the meeting ruled that the meeting which was called by the Provincial Board to hear a proposal of the Board, could not properly be used for any other purpose.

Any difference of opinion between members of the C.C.F. in respect to procedure in a C.C.F. meeting does not, except in the mind of a misanthropic editorial hack, provide any ground for a vicious attack on the integrity of the organization.

HAS PEOPLE'S SUPPORT

THE PRESENT British government is the first for over 70 years which has lost a by-election in its first twelve months. It must be the only government for nearly 100 years which, after 15 months, finds the tide still flowing in its favor. That it is so flowing, even Tory M.P.'s have to admit. In the recent by-election at Kilmarnock (Scotland) Labor retained the seat with an increased majority. Labor also retained Rotherhithe where the conservative candidate forfeited his deposit because he polled less than one-eighth of the votes cast.

THE THIRD COLUMN

WHAT IS A LIBERAL?

Freda Kirchwey in *The Nation*, January 11, 1947:

"The year 1947 finds me increasingly weary of that old, that noble word liberalism. . . . Liberalism has become a charm, worn outside the shirt on the left side, to ward off communism and other forms of political evil. I don't believe in charms."

"A California friend, speaking at The Nation dinner in Los Angeles, said that a liberal was a radical with a wife and two children. The definition is too cynical. . . . When I think of a liberal I am apt to see an old gentleman walking carefully along the top of a high, narrow fence, a nervous little smile on his face, his eyes fixed on the skyline. Either that, or I see him standing with one leg planted on either side of a sharp, jagged issue. From time to time, he topples over on his face and is neatly sliced into two factions."

"But perhaps I am wrong. In South America, radical parties are not, or I see him standing with one leg planted on either side of a sharp, jagged issue. From time to time, he topples over on his face and is neatly sliced into two factions."

★

WISHFUL THINKING?

"It doesn't look as if State ownership speeds up production much does it? At least the coal situation in Great Britain does not give that impression."—N.B. James in *Canadian Social Creditor*, January 9, 1947.

"Production of deep-mined coal in the United Kingdom in the two weeks ended Jan. 4—the week covering the New Year holidays in Scotland and in many parts of the north-east of England, Yorkshire, and Lancashire—amounted to about 3,091,000 tons, compared with 2,665,000 tons in the corresponding week of 1946."—*London Times*, Jan. 8, 1947.

★

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR FOOD

Alberta Wheat Pool Budget, January 3, 1947:

"While it is a popular conception that all things are purchased with money, that statement is not strictly true. In the last reckoning, all things are purchased with food. The starvation in Asia and Europe during and since the end of the war emphasizes the grimness of this awful truth. Men will sell all—their liberty and more—for food, if driven to that tragic choice. Food and not money buys the division of labor that makes possible advances in civilization. There is no substitute for food."

★

ALBERTA'S SHAMEFUL RECORD

The A.T.A. Magazine, January, 1947:

"We believe that, 'Boys and girls born and raised in this country may go as far as their ambition and ability will take them, because the schools are free and open to all; and free education is the principle means by which the ideal of equal opportunity may be put into action.'"

"But this is what we do in Alberta:

"One thousand boys and girls of school age are not in school."

"Fifteen thousand boys and girls of school age are being 'taught' by 'sitters' who have no professional and no academic qualifications."

"Twenty thousand boys and girls of school age are being taught by teachers with sub-standard and/or academic qualifications."

FOOTPRINTS

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"He has sent me to proclaim release for captives."

THE ROMAN world was built on human slavery. Indeed at one time the slaves were so numerous in the city of Rome that they were forbidden to dress alike lest in that way they would recognize their overwhelming numbers and set themselves free. "A Roman senator in the reign of Augustus dying, left with other property, 4,116 slaves." At that he was something of a piker beside the flivver king who at one time over-shadowed the lives of one million employees and opposed their organization with Roman brutality and vigor.

Many people living in the sheltered seclusion of economic security are shocked to find that slavery is still practised in Canada and throughout the capitalist world. All that has changed is the legal status of the slaves. Whereas they were chattel slaves now they are wage slaves. This merely means that nowadays the owner does not have to invest his money in human flesh, nor nourish it when not in use at his factory, nor assume any responsibility for it after the labor power has been burnt out of it. In some ways chattel slavery was preferable to wage slavery as the Negroes of the Southern states found to their bitter cost. For their former owners had capital invested in them, and would lose money if their welfare was neglected. But when they became free they found themselves without land, or tools,

or employment, and it was no one's economic concern whether they lived or died.

While the degrading spectacle of men, women, and children being sold on the auction block like cattle is no longer a public exhibition, it must not be assumed that slaves are never sold today. When a great corporation "changes hands," in exchange for the purchase price, the buyer receives control over the machines he has bought, and over the lives of all whose employment depends upon access to the machines for their daily bread.

Theoretically every employee is free to leave his new employer, but in most cases there are social, economic, and family ties that hold him to the job by which he lives, as effectively as the iron manacles chained the slave to the slave's oar.

It has become the practice to buy ball teams and strings of race horses in the United States for the same economic reasons. In the sense that "he who owns the means by which I live owns me" is true, human beings are still sold into slavery in the markets of the world, and during the last six years thousands of small businesses were taken over by Canadian monopolies.

The reality of this slavery makes the professed Christianity of the slavers a terrible sham that can only be abolished, and when, the reality of co-operative ownership gives the employees equal mastery over the industries that now master them.

A POWERFUL WEAPON

By J. E. Cook,
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

There were sharp differences of opinion in debate as to whether the U.F.A. in convention last week should endorse, and place in the hands of its members, the strike weapon. When the vote finally came, it was overwhelmingly in favor.

No one can dispute that in a world gone violent, what is still true is that need is persistent pressure toward harmony and tolerance. But it would be a brash person who deprived himself of weapons when traversing hostile country and surrounded by armed so-called realists.

It was argued that having agreed to and stated our right to use the strike weapon, farmers would be much more likely to want it used. In the hands of an irresponsible person a weapon is a dangerous thing but in responsible hands an effective weapon can not only be a powerful deterrent. Certainly strike has been used quite freely in the past when, because of its timing, it has been a threat against which farmers have been unable to defend themselves.

Farm strikes may not be lightly undertaken and may be employed only as a means of last resort, carefully planned and directed. The use of such a weapon in the hands of the U.F.A. has little likelihood of being abused. But it is right and proper that such defence should be there.

Political Weapons
By the same token, it is easy to agree with Mr. Wood, when he reminded the delegates during the debate that the weapon of political action be a like instrument. Today, adopts for any reason, an attitude of being above politics and binds

governmental policies determine quite largely, both the volume and distribution of the national income. Governments are political parties in control of the legislative machinery and the M.L.A.'s, M.P.'s and cabinet members, are still the same people that were denounced, cursed, and distrusted as local politicians. Fortunately for us all there is that in most men and women that make it possible to measure up to added responsibilities. But it is still true that adherents and active personalities of political groups are the people who are suddenly and subtly propagandized as great statesmen and legislators.

Not Facing Realities
And these men appreciate the power of public opinion and organized political action. It is perhaps not wise that labor, farmer and co-operative groups should themselves become political parties, but any such group, who its members to a position in which they are deprived of the effective aid of political organization or direction, is not facing up to realities.

Because technological developments and business practice have largely removed the private owner of industry and replaced him by monopoly groups, strikes are directed largely against governments, and terms of settlement are negotiated with governments.

An expressed determination of farm or labor bodies to examine into policies and proposals of political parties in or out of power could well be the most powerful weapon possible. In its very essence it is a fair one because all can examine and study its merits at the same time and can share in its use.

It is not too extreme, really, to argue that groups who refuse their political responsibilities are shirking in the conduct of an efficient democracy.

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FOREIGN POLICY, FARM PROBLEMS ON C.C.F. AGENDA

M.P.'s Meet January 24

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Foreign policy and farm and labor problems will occupy an important place on the agenda of the C.C.F. National Council and federal caucus joint meeting, to be held in Woodsworth House, Ottawa, on January 24, 25, and 26.

The meeting is planned to take place on the week-end prior to the opening of Parliament, and the federal members will discuss with the Council (which represents all provincial sections of the Movement) the major issues of the forthcoming session.

Other matters for discussion include the projected conference of Commonwealth Labor Parties and the international socialist conferences.

Combined with the Council meeting will be the official opening of Woodsworth House. It is hoped that Mrs. Woodsworth will accept an invitation to attend this social occasion.

John Burke is Re-elected President Edmonton C.C.F.

WANT PRICE CONTROLS

Members Subscribe \$880 to Sustaining Fund; Appeal Made by King, Margolus

ASK HELP FOR HUNGRY

John Burke was re-elected president of the Edmonton C.C.F. by acclamation at the annual meeting in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday evening. Acclamations were also accorded J. H. Dowler as vice-president; Miss Margaret E. Thompson, secretary and Mrs. Edith Rogers, treasurer.

Executive officers were elected as follows: Floyd Johnson, Miss Mary R. Crawford, Tom Truscott, J. E. Enright, H. Dicconson, N. P. Finnemore, A. E. Thornton, C. Gilbert, Mrs. D. L. Shortliffe, Wolfe Margolus, Melvin Downey and Mrs. Dorothy East. Mrs. C. E. Lee, J. W. H. Williams and Tom Truscott were returned as auditors.

John King, provincial secretary, and Wolfe Margolus, provincial treasurer, outlined the organization and financial quotas for the coming year and urged the members to put forth every effort to make 1947 a banner year.

Subsides \$880

Following the appeal, members donated \$350 to the sustaining fund which added to the \$530 pledged by Edmonton delegates at the provincial convention in Calgary, makes a total of \$880

C.C.F. News

Annual Meeting

Edmonton C.C.F. Women's Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers on Monday, January 27, at 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. S. G. Caldwell, 12417 103rd Avenue. A good attendance is requested.

Organization Meetings

J. GRIFFIN

Ponoka Constituency
Monday, Jan. 27—Asker Hall.
Tuesday, Jan. 28—Co-op Hall Ponoka.
Wednesday, Jan. 29—Iola Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 30—Rimby Hall.
Friday, Jan. 31—Bluffton Hall.
Monday, Feb. 3—Homeleg Hall.
Wednesday, Feb. 5—Ferrybank.
Thursday, Feb. 6—Morningside.
Friday, Feb. 7—Watergreen.

MRS. N. PETERSON

Pembina Constituency
Monday, Jan. 27—Ft. Assiniboine Hall.
Tuesday, Jan. 28—Tiger Lily Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 29—Campsie Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 30—Lunnford School.
Monday, Feb. 3—Pibroch Hall.
Tuesday, Feb. 4—Dapp Hall.
Wednesday, Feb. 5—Round Up.
Thursday, Feb. 6—Shoal Creek Hall.

subscribed to the sustaining fund by Edmonton members.

By resolution the members protested against the lifting of price controls with the resultant rapid rise in prices hitting the low income worker particularly hard.

Expressing deep concern for the starving people of the world the meeting passed a resolution calling on the C.C.F. national office "to organize immediately a national campaign to impress Ottawa with the necessity of Canada making an all-out effort to help feed and cloth the starving people of the world even to the extent of severe rationing in Canada; and that the costs of such an effort be borne equitably by all Canadians."

John Burke presided at the meeting.

PROVINCIAL C.C.F. WILL MAINTAIN CALGARY OFFICE

The provincial Board of the Alberta C.C.F. will maintain a Calgary office, subsidiary to the provincial office at Edmonton and under the direction of the Calgary and District finance committee with J. N. Sykes, who was appointed assistant provincial treasurer at a recent meeting of the Board, as chairman.

The function of the office will be to conduct the drive for sustaining memberships in the Calgary area and to maintain a contact between the provincial office and the southern part of the province.

Two new C.C.F. Clubs are being formed in Calgary. Provisional officers of the "C.C.F. Action Club" organized earlier in the week are Mrs. S. L. Jordhoy, President; Ald. P. N. R. Morrison, Vice-President; James Ford, Secretary and Miss Mary A. Clark, Treasurer. Eight other persons were appointed to the executive.

Officers of another club being formed on Thursday evening will be announced in next week's issue.

The Calgary provincial branch office will be open next week with Mrs. Jean Davis as part-time secretary. Voluntary help will be available also and office hours have been set as follows: week days, 1 to 5:30 and 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

A campaign for new subscribers for the People's Weekly is also being undertaken by a committee under the direction of George Ellinson.

REFUSE PLAN FOR REORGANIZATION

Calgary C.C.F. Turns Down Provincial Board Proposal For Constituency

CALGARY.—One of the largest meetings of the general C.C.F. membership ever to be assembled in Calgary, rejected the plan proposed by the Provincial Board for returning to the Calgary membership, autonomy and control of C.C.F. affairs.

The vote was 142 for the proposal and 160 against. The meeting was conducted by Provincial President J. E. Cook, Wesley Scott, 2nd vice-president of the provincial association acted as secretary.

Filibuster

Led by P. N. R. Morrison and Don McIntosh, a filibuster of minor dimensions was staged and the constitutional right of the Provincial president to conduct the meeting according to the plan outlined by the Provincial Board was challenged. Mr. Morrison requested that the chairman should relinquish his position taking the position that the outline of the events leading to the meeting and the plea made by the provincial president constituted a breach of rules of debate.

Tolerant Attitude

While at times inclined to be noisy an attitude of tolerance and good-will triumphed over any attempt at disorder and after the result of the balloting was announced the meeting adjourned.

Elmer E. Roper, provincial leader, gave a rousing address while the ballots were being counted and had a cordial reception.

The importance of unity of action and purpose of the C.C.F. at this time was stressed and the need of planned and persistent effort to make known the similarity and common acceptance of many basic C.C.F. proposals by labor, farm, co-operative, school and municipal bodies emphasized.

Board in Control

The Provincial Board is still in control of the affairs of the Calgary Provincial constituency. The Board will be convened or mail ballots taken on a new proposal for the reorganization of the Calgary C.C.F. constituency organization.

In the meantime, through organization of C.C.F. clubs, Calgary people are going to vigorously attack every-day C.C.F. problems. Despite bitter differences of opinion and some personal feeling, the meeting was interesting and the members of the Board experienced much of the warm comradeship that makes responsibilities tolerable.

ORGANIZE A C.C.F. GROUP AT VARSITY

ROPER SPEAKS

University of Alberta students met last Thursday in the Arts building, to organize a C.C.F. group under the Parliamentary Forum committee for the Mock Parliament to be held at the University in the near future.

The parliament is to have one member for every hundred students (42 members). The number of representatives of each party will be proportional to the total number of votes for each party.

The meeting was called to order with Harold Brown elected as temporary chairman and Jean Dixon as secretary.

A short report on the C.C.U.F. caucus at Toronto was given by Jean Dixon. The highlight of her report was that C.C.F. groups in other universities are also having trouble in organizing, notably U.B.C. where they met under a different name.

It was decided to hold a public meeting in Convocation Hall on Friday with Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader as speaker.

A publicity committee was elected consisting of Miss McBride, Mr. Audell, Mr. McCall, Mr. Bowlen, Miss Paton and the provisional executive Mr. Bronson and Miss Dixon.

The decision regarding the future action of the group was tabled till next meeting.

Fifty-two students attended the meeting. About four or five members attended the Social Credit caucus and about ten the Liberal caucus.—G.M.

U.S. Auto Workers Start Labor Party

FLINT, Mich., (CPA).—Three important locals of the United Auto Workers (CIO) have taken steps to build a labor party in UAW Region 6. Local 659, representing 11,000 workers in the Flint Chevrolet plants, has set up a 10-man committee authorized to build a new party and has hired a full-time organizer.

The Ruick and Allis-Chalmers locals have likewise set up new party committees, but neither has yet hired an organizer. It is reported that the Fisher body local is considering similar action, but is more hesitant to break with official CIO policy (support of the Democratic party) than the other local unions.

The action of Flint's progressive labor movement follows closely upon the endorsement of the Michigan Commonwealth Federation by UAW Local 174, representing 35,000 auto workers on Detroit's west side.

1947 Demands Membership Responsibility

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CAMROSE

Mrs. Elizabeth Falconer Active In Camrose C.C.F.

HOWEVER humble or strenuous the task, if it is for the C.C.F., then you can count on Mrs. Falconer coming through with flying colors.

Mrs. Falconer left her native Sweden at the tender age of six but as the first of six years of a child's life are supposed to be the character-forming ones, she must have been well directed in the co-operative way of life so dear to the people of that democratic land.

She went from Sweden to the United States in 1890 coming to Alberta in 1901. She has one son and one daughter both of whom are married.

Mrs. Falconer is Vice-President of the Camrose C.C.F. Women's Club and a Director of the Camrose Constituency Board.

Needless to say Mrs. Falconer joined the C.C.F. almost at its inception because she believed "adoption of its platform would make possible security and plenty and a better way of life for all."

Active in Women's Group

She is a member of the Social Security League of Canada but the Women's C.C.F. Club is her major interest. This club meets monthly happily combining business, study and social activity. (Its annual meeting is being held this week). Some 25 interested members are enrolled in the club.

which recently sponsored a bazaar. Mrs. Falconer told me that the proceeds from the bazaar were better than was anticipated which means that they must have been excellent.

The Camrose C.C.F. Women's Club is really an offshoot of the famous Camrose C.C.F. Club of which Chester Ronning was president. After Mr. Ronning left to join the R.C.A.F. and war duties called others away, the male membership dropped considerably but the ladies reorganized and formed the Women's Club which has been such a tower of strength to the movement. Aided and abetted by the women, a move is now afoot to get a young men's club going but they will have to be on their toes if they are to match the members of the women's club in C.C.F. activity.

Well-Informed

Socialism has been of absorbing interest to Mrs. Falconer for the past 35 years. Living in the country with no study groups functioning in the vicinity, her only information came from reading, principally about economic and social science lines.

There was real regret in her voice as she told me, "I am getting along in life just when I am beginning to know what it is all about. The struggle for existence combined with my reading has taught me a lot and it makes me feel badly that I can't carry a heavier load."

But Mrs. Falconer need have no regrets on that score. She has fought the good fight and has earned her rest. But when there are few younger hands to whom one can throw the torch, the C.C.F. knows it can depend on Mrs. Falconer to keep right on to the end of the road.—I. M.

Don't wait for a canvasser to call for your C.C.F. Sustaining Membership. Send it in to the C.C.F. Provincial Office and get the drive off to a good start on Jan. 15. \$10 will entitle you to a sustaining membership but this is the minimum, not the maximum. Larger amounts will be most acceptable.

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MAYOR R. H. HUME,
is chief magistrate of the progressive town of Camrose which has a population of some 4,000 people. Councillors are M. A. Christianson, Y. C. Gothaas, A. N. Brinsmead, F. Mohler, Mr. Ernst and T. C. Bailey.

ARCHBISHOP IS A BOOSTER FOR TRADE UNIONS

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—When Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio makes a speech, he usually says something worth listening to. This was particularly true of an address he delivered here to a gathering of social workers.

"You should encourage the people you attempt to relieve," he said, "to join labor unions and disseminate the idea of strong associations of working people as a blessing to themselves and their community."

If a majority of working people were organized, he emphasized, there would not be a need for so many social workers. He added that minimum wage laws would also be unnecessary.

"Low wages bring social problems," he said. "Right here in San Antonio there are tens of thousands of women and girls who are not being paid adequate wages. We should see that they are not exploited."

Yes, It Pays to Advertise in P.W.

Practical evidence that it pays to advertise in the People's Weekly was given last week by an advertiser who dropped around to the office to say, "Thank you."

Advertising in the daily press with no results this gentleman then inserted an advertisement in the P.W. announcing the fact that he had a fur coat for sale. A reader promptly got in touch with him, learned the price of the coat and sent along a check for the amount. And better still the buyer later wrote expressing his satisfaction with the transaction.

Moral: If you have anything to sell whether it is fur coats or registered seed, advertise in the People's Weekly for best results.

Announce Cut in The Armed Forces

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The international situation; the proposals made at the recent session of U.N.; the rapid changes in types of weapons—are three reasons given by Defence Minister Claxton in a January 16 announcement to reduce Canada's armed forces to 75% of the figures set last year. At December 31st Canada had 8,881 in the navy, 21,475 in the army, and 12,969 in the air force. Some further recruitment for the army will be sought.

HEAD NEW U.S. POLITICAL GROUP



Temporary co-chairman of the newly organized Americans for Democratic Action are Leon Henderson (l.), former OPA chief and Wilson Wyatt, ex-housing expediter. The organization was formed at a Washington meeting called by the Union for Democratic Action.

Political Development in U.S. Takes a New Turn

OTTAWA, (CPA).—With several "big names" recently quitting the Democrats and Republicans to throw their weight behind the left-wing third-party move, political developments in the United States have taken a bold new turn.

Most noteworthy was the action taken by Leon Henderson, former Price Administrator, and Wilson W. Wyatt, who recently resigned as Housing Expediter in protest against the blocking of his veterans home-building program. Henderson and Wyatt, at a Washington meeting on January 5 agreed to act as co-organizers of the new Americans for Democratic Action, into which will now merge the 6-year-old Union for Democratic Action.

The New York Liberal Party, which left the N.Y. Labor Party when communists moved in, is expected to become the New York State political agency for the ADA. The Liberal Party polled sufficient votes in 1946 to gain status as a legal political party.

Reject Communists

A firm stand was taken by the ADA meeting to "reject any alli-

ance with totalitarian forces of the Left or Right... any association with Communists or communist sympathizers in the United States."

This policy sharply distinguishes the new ADA from its rival, the recently-formed "Progressive Citizens of America," sponsored by Henry A. Wallace and La Guardia.

A statement by Henderson and Wyatt said, "We do not expect to reverse the political tide overnight. We know reaction is riding high in Congress. We know the fight confronting liberals is long and hard. But the fight has just begun."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt participated in the opening meeting of the ADA. A 25-member organizing committee under Wyatt and Henderson includes Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Chester Bowles, former Price Administrator, and Walter White, president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The New York Times describes the move as "a decision to form a country-wide labor-liberal-farmer progressive movement."

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Ho-hum

From Rhymes of a Real Estate Man

Sing Hey! Sing Ho! for the status quo,
Hush! for the Board of Trade.
The boys on the right
Are glimpsing the light—
And the teachers are unpaid.

The daily papers—the magazines,
Are busy peering behind the scenes,
And telling sundry and all and each

That nobody's paid enough to teach.
And what will become of the status quo
If all the teachers pack up and go?

What will become of Free Competition,
Of rent, and profit, and youth's ambition?

What will become of Free Enterprise,
If they first turn left—and at last turn wise?

What will become of the status quo
If the teachers—who used to say yes—say no?

LABOR DELEGATION MEETS THE GOVT.

Adoption of a 40-hour week and amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Arbitration Act were sought by the Alberta Federation of Labor and the Canadian Congress of Labor and affiliated unions when they met the Alberta Cabinet recently.

The Federation is asking for a minimum wage of 60 cents an hour and the C.C.L. unions 65 cents.

Several changes in the Arbitration Act were requested, including a reduction from three months to 30 days in the period of employment needed for an employee to vote on the appointment of a bargaining agent for employees.

Extensive amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act were requested including compensation for disability based on 100 per cent actual earnings for 12 months prior to the accident. The delegations again asked that the three-day waiting period be abolished.

Graham Spry, Sask. Trade Commissioner

REGINA.—Appointment of Graham Spry as the government of Saskatchewan's representative abroad for trade and other questions was announced by Co-operative Minister L. F. McIntosh.

"Mr. Spry will also represent the interests of the province in connection with the use of the Hudson Bay route for two-way trade," the minister added.

Mr. Spry, formerly of Winnipeg and Ottawa, and during the Second World War executive assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps, now president of the board of trade, will proceed to the United Kingdom in February. Mr. Spry has been engaged in business in London for some years.

\$10 will entitle you to a Sustaining Membership in the C.C.F. If you can send more, please do, as it is badly needed



M. Pierre Pelen, second secretary of the French Embassy at Ottawa, writes an order for a friend at home who will get the compact food parcel sent by CARE through arrangement with the Co-operative Union of Canada. Standing is Mr. A. B. Macdonald, national secretary of the Co-operative Union. While UNRRA (largely as a result of the U.S. government's decision) comes to a premature end, such people's movements as the co-operatives, the trade unions, and the churches are efficiently organizing the sending of food from private individuals.

Parcels to Europe May Be Sent Through Co-op

OTTAWA, (CPA)—CARE is the magic word which will bring sustaining food to numbers of European people in 1947.

Originating in the United States, by the co-operative effort of 25 best-known welfare agencies, including the three leading religions, the two big labor groups, the Co-operative League and similar agencies, CARE is the channel for those American individuals and organizations who want to do all that can be done by private means to relieve Europe's hunger. CARE stands for Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, Inc. Parcels are assembled overseas in warehouses, to be sent out on individual order to specific addresses.

Beginning in January, the Co-operative Union of Canada is

making the same service available to Canadians who have relatives, friends, or fraternal organizations on the European continent.

The food packages, weighing about 50 pounds, cost ten dollars each, and they go to the recipient duty-free, tax-free, and ration free.

The Co-operative Union announces: "Canadian wishing to send these \$10 food parcels to Europe should write to (Canadian) CARE, Room 209, 193 Sparks St., Ottawa.

"Orders will be accepted for Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and the following parts of Germany: British, French and American Zones and all of Berlin."

A Bit of Nonsense

While visiting a school, the superintendent became provoked at the noise the unruly students were making in the next room. Angriely, he opened the door and grabbed one of the taller boys who seemed to be doing the most talking. He dragged the boy to the next room and stood him in a corner.

"Now, then, be silent and stand there," he ordered.

A few minutes later a small boy stuck his head in the room and said: "Please, sir, may we have our 'sitter' back?"

The bus was, as usual, crowded and the party of five young ladies found themselves strap-hanging. Presently one bright member of the company said loudly to her friend: "I wish that smart, good-looking man would give me his seat."

Almost before she'd finished five men stood up to offer their seats.

For three days the wind had been blowing hard in Zion National Park, Utah, location for a special movie session.

When it was rolling up the most dust and knocking down several big light reflectors, the producer turned to one of the natives who had stopped to see how motion pictures were made.

"Up here does it always blow this way?" he asked.

"Nope. Not always. Some days," the native said, pointing a lank finger eastward, "she blows that way."

Inspector: Do you believe in clubs for students?

Principal: Yes, if every other form of persuasion fails.

A disgruntled passenger, after finally obtaining a cab, felt that he had been overcharged. "I can figure out why they call them taxis," he said. "It must be shortened from taxi-driener—the way they skin you."

General: "Keep on fighting, boys, never say die. Never give up till your last shot is fired. When it is fired, then run. I'm a little lame, so I'll start now."

In the spring and almost any other time, a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of one doing thing after another.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, film actor, commented on science edict that "baldness means greater virility: 'Baldness may indicate masculinity, but it diminishes one's opportunity of finding out.'"

Swell Smells

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

RECENT tests have shown that scented articles sell better than unscented ones. As a result the manufacturers of paper containers will be turning out products bearing delicate odors which have been demonstrated to break down sales resistance.

Smell is one of the things words cannot describe. If you doubt that try to describe the scent of a rose to one who has never experienced its delights.

There are thousands of modern perfumes. 150,000 of them have registered names, a quarter million are unregistered. Some of them sell for a hundred dollars per teaspoonful. They might be worth it, if their names mean what they say.

Perfumes have been in use since the earliest times. Many thousands of years before Christ humans learned to rub themselves with odorous plant juices. Wide differences of opinion have developed as to what constitutes a pleasant smell. There are peoples living today who value the odor of stale fish above all scents, rub themselves with the slime and oil of the fish they catch. Others regard as perfume the smell of manure, the rank odor of stale perspiration.

Have Many Uses

Scents, swell and unswell, have many uses other than as perfumes. Some of them attract certain insects so irresistibly that they are used to lure them into traps for destruction. Others are equally repellent to insects, are used to keep away flies, mosquitoes, fleas. Trappers have learned that certain scents attract different animals to their traps.

A harmless gas with a skunk-like odor served the allies in the first Great War. It was sent over usually just ahead of deadly gases. But sometimes the killing gases did not follow the odorous ones. This confused the enemy.

Whenever they smelled skunks they hurried into cumbersome anti-gas equipment, fought at a disadvantage with Allied troops who knew the air was safe.

Superstition and imagination were closely tied up with the early uses of perfumes. They still are, if you can judge by the advertised brand names: "My sin," "Temptation," "Sweet Capitulation," "Impudence," "Indiscrete."

The Greeks had perfumes to aid clear thinking, to cure almost any specific disease, to please and designate good, to make the ugly beautiful.

Patronize Speak-Easies

Like many harmless habits, perfumes attracted the attention of law-makers. The Greek Solon prohibited their use. The Roman Julius Caesar proclaimed a similar law. Both received the same treatment from the people as such laws would today. They were openly flouted. People bought their perfumes in speak-easies.

Perhaps the most interesting excursion of legislators into perfume spheres occurred in Britain as late as 1774. Parliament passed the following law:

"All women, of whatever age, profession or degree, virgins, maids or widows, that shall from and after this act impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by the use of scents, paints, cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool (a kind of rouge), iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors, and the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void."

Perhaps in the fate of these laws is a lesson for present day legislators. Barring oppressive dictatorships an enforceable law must be reasonable, understood, and have a respected motive.

When almost a thousand people turn out in Edmonton to see an educational-type film, which has been banned or proposed to be banned by government order, chances are the order was bad.

"FOR ALL MANKIND"

By LEON BLUM

Reviewed by CPA Critic

THIS book was completed in December, 1941, when France was a defeated and humiliated nation, and the author and his wife prisoners of the Nazis. Yet in spite of that, it is a reaffirmation of the belief in democracy and socialism. Even in these dark days Leon Blum was convinced that the Axis would be beaten.

The causes leading to France's downfall are analyzed. Mr. Blum ascribes them to the degeneration of the bourgeoisie, its inability to give leadership, and to act imaginatively.

At the same time, he does not spare the working class parties—socialist and communist—for their failure to step into the breach when their country was confronted with crisis. The socialists, although seemingly united, were weakened by strong internal differences; the communists were merely the willing puppets of a foreign power.

Warns Socialists

Yet it was to the socialists that Mr. Blum looked to rehabilitate liberated France. He warns them, however, that "the risk of disruption for workers' parties lies especially in stagnation, in mulling time, in the commonplace; what most surely keeps them in compact and ordered ranks is movement, advance, creation." And elsewhere: "A political party that lives in fear of the risk of action must equally, and for the same reasons be afraid of making use of youth. A fearful, pusillanimous policy has teeth only in ex-

perience, and experience invariably has an element of senility."

Three Imperatives

Three imperatives are given if France and the world are to survive and build a more enduring future. For France a change in the governmental system to some sort of federalism like the American and Swiss models. For France and the world at large social democracy and international cooperation. "Democracy implies social democracy, and social democracy implies internationalism in the noblest sense of that term." With Mr. Blum's first proposition, Canadians (also Americans) may quarrel, seeing what is going on across the border. With the other two they will see eye to eye.

Mr. Blum's book was addressed to the young people especially, but it will make worth while reading for all age groups. Even those whose faith in the democratic, socialist way does not need bolstering should read this book for its penetrating thoughts, based on a lifetime of political leadership.

REMEMBER The C.C.F. Sustaining Membership Drive—\$10 or more—gets under way Jan. 25.

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PERSONAL STUFF Model Labor

(Continued from page 1)

knows the difference between conditions in Great Britain and those which prevail in Canada. And he is able to appreciate properly what the British Labor government is doing. There are three farm organizations in Britain: the National Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Workers' Union, and the Central Landowners' Association. The significant thing about the farm control act is that it has the support of the National Farmers' Union and the farm workers' organization. They may almost be said to have sponsored the move. Naturally the big landlords are against it. They want their land to be used for their own benefit and pleasure, not for the good of the people of Britain.

For the past hundred years the common people of Britain have been striving to obtain a greater benefit from the land which is justly and morally theirs. One of the reasons they elected a Labor government was to get the land, or rather its use, for the people. Any comparison between British and Canadian conditions must take into account the fact that for the most part the people who farm the land in Canada own it. The reverse is true in England. And the only way the people of Great Britain can get the use of their land is through legislation affecting some social control. Fox hunting is lots of fun for those rich enough and with enough leisure to enjoy it. But it doesn't fill any hungry tummies in London's east side. In Canada our farmers already own the farms and through government regulations of many kinds the consumers are protected also. That, in effect, is what is to take place in Great Britain.

Don't overlook the fact that the British Labor government was elected as much by genuine farmers and farm workers as by the industrial laborers. The British farmers know what they want, nearly as well as the Edmonton Journal. They are not opposing but supporting the farm control legislation. They want to make their greatest possible contribution to the nation's welfare. They don't regard social control over agriculture as an imposition, but as a help. As a matter of fact it is they themselves who are going to exercise the control, in their own as well as in the nation's interests. Not in a hundred years has any government of Great Britain continued to hold the support of the people who elected it in the way the Labor government has done. No other government in the past seventy-five years has gone a year without losing a by-election. Why are the great masses of the British people supporting their government so strongly? Because it is carrying out the program the people told it to carry out. It has their confidence because it is doing what they want it to do.

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were not considered high enough. The present rate is 75 per cent of the wage, and a maximum of £2,500 yearly wage on which to calculate the 75 per cent. Most other provinces and states pay 50 to 66 2/3 per cent. Wisconsin, paying 70 per cent, is next to Saskatchewan.

Two Weeks Holiday
Two weeks holiday pay each year is guaranteed every worker. To ensure that those who change jobs frequently are not denied this benefit, the law provides that anyone who works more than 30 days at one job is to be paid his contract wage plus one twenty-sixth. There is no way of making sure that the money is saved for a holiday, but that is its purpose.

Union activity has increased about 50 per cent since the Trade Union Act was passed. Mr. Williams said. It makes collective bargaining compulsory. The Act is administered by a board consisting of two employer representatives, two from the labor congresses, two from the women of the province, and with the deputy minister as chairman.

The Box Factory Case
The famous Prince Albert box factory case, from which Mr. Williams said rumblings are still heard, due mainly to "so many distorted stories," was reviewed in detail.

Before the C.C.F. came to office the 50 to 60 employees tried to form a union and obtain a contract. The management would have nothing to do with them. After the election and the setting up of the labor relations board under the Trade Union Act, the case came to the board. The company was given every opportunity to explain its case, said Mr. Williams. The board finally ordered the management to negotiate.

Management Refused
The management refused. It was then a year and a half since the employees made their first overtures. The board then recommended to the government that a controller be put in, with profits returned to the management. The company's lawyer, Clifford Sifton Davis, asked for one week more time. The cabinet gave it to him. In that week an \$11,000 order was made in the company's books, and it changed ownership. Previously it had been owned by an incorporated company, the main shareholder of which was a Mr. Mitchell. Now Mr. Mitchell purchased it from the company. Then all the employees were fired.

The government then expropriated the plant, put in a manager, paid Mr. Mitchell what the property was independently appraised for (several times the \$11,000), and ever since has had charges of "dictatorship" thrown at it.

In the question period Mr. Williams said strong labor legislation was an advantage to employers as well as labor, in that it made it impossible for a firm to undersell its competitors by exploiting its employees.

National Union

(Continued from page 2)

While eastern Canadian dairies used a scare headline about British socialists "hosing" the farmers, the staid London Times spoke editorially of "the most comprehensive and far-reaching effort to set any government house made to deal with agriculture and the use of land for food production."

Britain's agricultural production rose from £290,000,000 before the war to almost £580,000,000 during it. No doubt production will be decreased to a lower level with limits again supplying most of Britain's food, but government sources predict that production will be maintained considerably above the 1939 figure.

Farmers Can Plan Ahead
The new bill will ensure this by a twin policy of stability and efficiency. Stability is to be maintained by fixing prices at regular periods to permit farmers to plan ahead, and by providing assured markets.

Efficiency will result from supplying technical advice, and retaining the government's wartime power to supervise, direct, or as a last resort to dispossess farmers who do not comply with efficiency standards. The farmer has the right of appeal to an Agricultural Land Tribunal.

Under the wide measures of the bill, much care will be taken in allocation of land suitable for farming, through co-operation with the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Forestry Commission. Where developments are costly, areas will be brought under cultivation under state ownership, with the object of letting the land to tenants.

Better Living Conditions
Tenants' security of tenure is safeguarded in the bill, along with their right to compensation for improvements. A satisfactory wage policy is introduced, and rural housing, electricity and water supply projects are included in the "new deal."

The government proposes to create new small holdings for farmer-owners, who may borrow up to three-quarters of the cost of land and equipment, at low interest rates, from the government. Co-operative schemes of production, and central marketing arrangements will be encouraged, and small holdings will be let to a group of people who wish to farm co-operatively. Experiments in co-operative farming are to continue under societies which now become agents of the state.

Profiteers Get

(Continued from page 1)

the making is good.

But the real betrayers of the Canadian people are the politicians who helped the monopolists to put it over. The Tory parties, the Brackens and the Lows parroting the propaganda of the publicity hirelings of Toronto and Montreal head offices of big business and finance.

Many ordinary citizens of Canada have been stampeded into thinking that controls have been had. People who have seen their income cut by higher prices have been fooled into thinking that things would be better if price restrictions were removed.

Now they are being soaked. They can thank the political misleaders for it, the Lows and Brackens who have acted as the Charlie McConnithy of big business.

More Small Income
Hardest hit by the new sky's-the-limit price policy are the people with small fixed incomes. Old age pensioners, recipients of mothers' allowances, unorganized people on small salaries who have no chance of making up the loss—these are the people who will suffer most from runaway prices. They've already been hard hit. The worst is yet to come.

The only way the steel age can be stopped is for the people of Canada to vote in proper regard

their betrayal into the hands of the profiteers.

The latest public opinion poll shows that a substantial majority of Canadians had not been stampeded into wanting price control removal. If these millions make their voices heard the price orgy may be arrested. If they remain passive the upward spiral will continue.

Every labor organization, every farm local, every community group should act. Meetings should be held. Telegrams and letters should be showered on the federal government and members of parliament.

Grab Must Be Stopped
Want the federal government has done in giving way to the pressure of big business and its political henchmen is to allow the profiteers to reach into the pockets of the Canadian people and take away part of their living. The grab must be stopped.

Not Local Merchants
Don't let anyone make the mistake of blaming local merchants or other small business people. Everything they buy is up. They are only collectors of tribute for the monopoly manufacturers. Nearly everything the Canadian people buy in steel, rubber, leather, textiles, processed foodstuffs is produced by huge tight monopolistic enterprises controlled by a handful of "big shots." It is their additional profits that the ultimate consumer must now pay.

Crash Will Follow
Are the Canadian people going to take the grab from their pockets lying down? The next week or two will tell the tale.

Organized labor will go after higher wages to meet the higher costs. The unorganized will have no chance to make up for higher costs of living. The only way to stop runaway prices is to continue price controls.

Nothing but disastrous deflation, unemployment, depression can follow uncontrolled inflation. Collapse of the Canadian economy is certain to follow a profiteering boom.

Most of the population of Canada will suffer from rising prices. All will suffer from the crash that will follow an orgy of profit-drunk plundering by big business monopoly.

Sees Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

with seven provinces by the time Parliament opens on January 30. Federal cabinet men are naturally anxious to be in that happy position when they face their stormy opposition during the critical '47 term.

Sources close to the talks suggest that the dominion treasury will be committed to an extra \$25,000,000 annually as a result of a new formula designed to equalize payments to other provinces with that promised to British Columbia. After their first discussions, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick had settled for \$15 per capita, but negotiations were thrown open again after British Columbia walked away with \$21 a head. The effect of the new formula, it is reliably reported, is to maintain B.C.'s financial position, but to alter the basis of calculation to bring the other provinces up to a corresponding level.

Would Save Drew's Face
One way in which it seems likely that this has been done, is to allow provinces where corporate income taxes were important sources of revenue some proportion (perhaps 50 per cent) of what they used to collect by this means before the Dominion took over these big tax fields. In the case of Ontario this would be a considerable amount, but it is enough, probably, to save Drew's face if he now sees fit to negotiate with the "incompetent Ottawa government." While this move is a definite departure from the principal of equalized subsidies to all sections of Canada, it may be the price that must be paid to cancel the taxation issue.

A further new concession which may appear in Quebec's Premier Duplessis, in his view, to the in-

statement of the BNA statutory subsidies, which amount to sums ranging from 1 1/2 to three million dollars to the individual provinces. As an extra sum in hand, and as a return to the "sacred pact" of Confederation, this ought to carry some weight with Duplessis.

According to the reliably reported new formula, Saskatchewan stands to gain \$2,000,000 more, bringing her minimum subsidy to \$15,000,000. However it is worth noting that Premier Douglas, repeating, in a recent broadcast, his demand that the Dominion government fulfill its promises made at the opening of the Conference, for wide social services which would include health insurance, better old age pensions, special grants and public works projects, and unemployment insurance. These federal plans have been set aside while the straight taxation talks proceeded.

BRITISH TORIES NEW TACTICS IS TO DELAY BILLS

By Kenneth C. Rathbone

LONDON (CPA)—The campaign against transport nationalization is continuing with increasing force. The opposition is making many suggestions and resorting to various subterfuges to delay the measure and so also delay the more considerable nationalization measures which will follow.

Conservative and capitalist cover from the shock they receive now showing some sign of relief in 1945 and are beginning to put up a tougher fight in defence of their interests. They realize that as soon as transport has been nationalized, the government intends to deal with the heavy iron and steel industry. And this heavy industry is the real foundation and kingbolt of the British capitalist system.

Outvoted in the House of Commons, all they can do is to delay all legislation as long as possible, hoping that they will gain political power again in 1950, and before Labour has been able to destroy their economic power completely.

Delay is their order of the day. "Let us be reasonable," say some Tories. "If nationalization of transport is in the public interest, then it should be nationalized. But first we must have an enquiry to find out if it is in the public interest."

Disturbed Big Business
Labour in reply points out that during the last 25 years there have been 20 enquiries and four Acts of Parliament dealing with transport and the situation is still as chaotic as ever. The decision to buy out the railways at the Stock Exchange value of their shares has profoundly disturbed the big business gentry.

Railway magnates had suggested compensation at figures ranging from £1,600,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, but they will only get about \$800,000,000.

It has been pointed out that if the railways were left to private enterprise, they would most likely be bankrupt in a few years and shareholders would lose most of their money. The government will, however, compensate them with government stock bearing a guaranteed interest of 2 1/2 per cent.

British Municipal

Councils Using The

Co-operative Bank

LONDON (CPA)—More than

80 municipal authorities in Britain now bank with the CWS Bank which in the half year ending July 12 had a turnover of £536,342,495. Many Conservative councillors have supported transfer of municipal accounts to the CWS Bank because CWS terms were more competitive than those of privately owned banks.

In the same half year the sales of the Co-operative Wholesale Society totalled £94,681,700, which is an 8 1/2 per cent increase over the same period of 1945.

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